


The Hour



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Number 27

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NAZIS USE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF VIENNA FOR PROPAGANDA

Appeal to U. S. Doctors for "A Closer Gentile Brotherhood"

The Hour is in possession of a copy of the December, 1939, "Bulletin of the American Medical Association of Vienna," subtitled "Official American organization for the arrangement of post-graduate courses in medicine with the Medical Faculty of the University and all the Clinics of Vienna, for English speaking Physicians and Surgeons." Copies of the Bulletin, full of frank Nazi propaganda, have been received by a number of doctors in the United States from the Association's headquarters at Alsestrasse 9, Vienna. The main feature of the December issue of the Bulletin is an appeal to American doctors of medicine to "bring about ... a closer Gentile brotherhood" throughout the world. The authors also paternally suggest that "our fellow Gentile Americans travel and find out more truth for themselves" about the wartime Third Reich.

As a sample of the truths to be found, the paper mentions the "golden opportunities" for medical practice, especially in war surgery, upon the many expected casualties among German and possibly other soldiers. The Bulletin berates those American doctors and students who "became frightened and rushed out of Vienna" at the outbreak of the present European conflict. Page 3 of the issue repeats the familiar charges that the Poles used poison gas on the German troops. However, the Bulletin consoles, this offered unparalleled opportunities for the use of a newly perfected color motion picture film.

The entire text of the Bulletin is in English but the style is stiff, evidently the work of a German who has learned his English from books, and not of a native or even a naturalized American.

Deceased Refugee Doctor Still Listed Among Guests of Honor

Accompanying the Bulletin was the menu-program of "Annual Thanksgiving Dinner of the American Medical Association of Vienna, November 30, 1939." The dinner, held one week after the date officially proclaimed for Thanksgiving by President Roosevelt, began with grace by Dr. W. H. Thompson and with Yankee Cocktail, and ended with Ice Cream Bomb (apparently because of the war) and Mokka Coffee (despite the war). Toastmaster of the dinner was Dr. F. J. Krueger, described on the program as "Commissioned Medical Officer of the United States

Public Health Service." Among the representatives of the University of Vienna Medical Faculty, listed in the program as guests of honor, was "Hofrat Prof. Dr. Neumann." This is most curious, since it could mean no other person but Hofrat Professor Dr. Heinrich Neumann, a world-famous surgeon of Vienna, who, being a Jew, incurred Nazi wrath, became a refugee, and died at Lake Placid, New York, on November 6, 1939. Among his patients were former Kings Edward VIII of England (now Duke of Windsor) and Alphonso XIII of Spain. He was reported to have been asked to treat Adolf Hitler for a throat ailment, but it was said he refused on the grounds that failure in the treatment might endanger his fellow-Jews.

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McWILLIAMS' MOVE ILLEGAL, SAYS U. S. ATTORNEY CAHILL

Mobilizer's Action Contrary to Federal Law

An order, obtained by fascist chieftain Joseph E. ("Hindu") McWilliams, from Supreme Court Justice Philip McCook, can be answered in no other way but a complete denial of the charges advanced, U. S. Attorney John T. Cahill intimated. The order, issued at the request of the Coughlinite, requires U. S. Attorney General in Washington and U. S. Attorney in New York to show cause why they should not be restrained from "selecting" McWilliams and his Mobilizers "as a particular class to be the subjects of rigid and stringent investigation." Commenting on McWilliams' action, Mr. Cahill defined it as contrary to the Federal laws.

"McWilliams Defense and Bail Fund" Being Raised

Thoroughly upset by the prospect of his possible indictment by the Federal government on mail fraud and income-tax evasion charges (see The Hour for January 6), the head of the Mobilizers has begun the raising of what he calls "McWilliams Defense and Bail Fund." We learn that to date collections at Mobilizers' meetings have been exceedingly sparse, and that in consequence Handsome Joe has been approaching private individuals in their homes and offices for more sizable donations. He has also been attempting to hire a midtown meeting hall to stage a "large Christian rally" of followers, but thus far his efforts have met with no success.

To explain these particular failures to his associates, McWilliams complains about alleged persecution by the New York city administration, claiming that the municipal authorities are suppressing his civil liberties. Spokesmen for the administration flatly deny the charge.

Chief of Mobilizers Looks to His Future

With the Christian Mobilizers crumbling and the Christian Front shaky in its knees, McWilliams, who has always been shrewd (if nothing else), is making preparations to sever his ties with Father Coughlin. He has always secretly held Coughlin in some contempt; he hardly ever concealed his innate anti-Catholicism; and lately he has been privately belittling the Father's tactics as too clumsy, and not in accordance with the lesson to be found in Mein Kampf. To substitute for Coughlin, support must come from the "upper sections" of society, McWilliams says. Almost

every night he has appointments with "important people"; no more small-time for him, he says.

In this connection, a meeting was held on December 20 at 8:30 in the evening at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York. Twenty-five of the most prominent pro-fascists and anti-Semites, among them McWilliams, were present. Plans were discussed for work during 1940, and suggestions made for a third party that would carry the fascist banner with anti-Semitism chief among the tenets. A Coughlin representative was present, and McWilliams spoke for himself and not for the Father. He said: "We've been too easy-going. We've got to employ methods that have proved their value. I don't care if our ranks have to be filled with thugs. We need them!"

* * * * *

FASCIST VAN NOSDALL'S MARITAL TROUBLES

George Van Nosedall, fascist leader of the Crusaders for Americanism, Inc., whose attempt to run a book auction for the alleged benefit of refugees was exposed by The Hour on December 9, finds himself in new trouble. This time it is marital trouble. The corpulent Fuehrer is annoyed because his wife has recently hailed him into court for non-support. Mrs. Van Nosedall resides at 126 East 123rd Street, New York City, and the summons charging the fascist leader with desertion of his wife for another woman is issued from the Harlem precinct. The summons declares that Mrs. Van Nosedall has been left by the wayward husband in dire financial straits.

The Van Nosedalls have been married for 27 years, and the first serious rift came last spring, in the midst of a drive which Fuehrer George was conducting to boost his Crusaders. It was in the course of the drive that the fascist chief became interested in Mrs. Eva Ording, a markedly blonde who frequented the Crusaders' meetings. His refusal to stay away from Mrs. Ording resulted in numerous scenes at those meetings. It is reported that on occasion Mrs. Van Nosedall stormed into the hall and threatened her husband's life. Once, at a meeting, George Van Nosedall struck his wife, and she left the hall in tears. He moved out of his home about three months ago, going to live with Mrs. Ording at 238 West 56th Street. Recently the two moved to a house at Broadway and 156th Street.

Auction to "Aid" Refugees Total Failure

The Hour learns that Van Nosedall's book auction on December 12-14 was a sorry fiasco. Warned by our exposure, private book-buyers stayed away from the sale, while professional book-dealers, who dislike Van Nosedall's methods, banded together to purchase the offered volumes for a price far below the one at which the fascist had aimed. The bidding was so weak that George Van Nosedall stationed his son Willis on the floor to buy back many of the books rather than to see them go at too great a loss.

Young Van Nosedall, who is a radio repairman by trade, still lives with his mother in the East 123rd Street home.

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WHEELER-HILL'S PLEA OF GUILTY RENEWS INTEREST IN VONSIATSKY'S CASE

Further Details of Russian Fascist's Past and Present Connections

With Bundster James Wheeler-Hill's plea of guilty on January 8 to a charge of perjury, renewed interest is felt in the case of another White Guard Russian fascist in this country, the self-styled "Count" Anastase Vonsiatsky. On November 4 *The Hour* wrote: "Wheeler-Hill is the Bund's secretary, but it is generally known that he is of Russian origin and speaks Russian fluently. The name, however, might be his own, as it is rumored that while his mother was Russian his father was an Englishman." We also revealed that Wheeler-Hill was born in tsarist Russia, and not in the United States, as he falsely testified before New York State investigators. This revelation confirmed, Wheeler-Hill was arrested (see our issue for January 6), and hastened to resign from the Nazi Bund. Now, after his plea of guilty, he faces conviction and a possible term in prison, perhaps in the very same Sing Sing where his convict Bundesfuhrer, Fritz Kuhn, is whiling the time away by reading movie magazines.

On November 4 *The Hour*, in the same article entitled "Wheeler-Hill, the Bund's Man of Mystery," stated that because of his Russian origin and interests Wheeler-Hill was the contact-man between Kuhn and "Count" Vonsiatsky. On July 30 we printed the translation of Vonsiatsky's own confessions of the killings in which he had participated in the Crimea in 1918. On August 15 we published further exposures of Vonsiatsky's past and present. On September 23 we wrote: "Vonsiatsky's own description of the killings, and of his part therein, appeared in a Russian newspaper in Paris in 1921. A photostat of his article was turned over by us to the U. S. Department of Labor, and an investigation was suggested of whether or not the naturalization officials of the Department knew of Vonsiatsky's participation in killings when they granted his application for American citizenship. The investigation was begun by the Department after the receipt of our data." At present, we are able to add the following details on the influences and methods which aided Vonsiatsky to make his way to this country from Paris and to establish himself as the leading Russian fascist in the United States.

Who Brought Vonsiatsky to This Country?

In the fall of 1920, together with the defeated remnants of Baron Wrangel's White army, Vonsiatsky fled from the Crimea to Constantinople, and later came to Paris. Penniless, he was starving, and one day fainted in the midst of a boulevard throng. Taken to a hospital, he was discovered there by Mrs. Marion Stephens, the divorced wife of Redmond D. Stephens, a wealthy Chicago lawyer, more widely known as the daughter of Norman Bruce Ream, a multi-millionaire. She fell in love with the young Russian. In 1921 he was twenty-two, and she forty-four.

Mrs. Stephens never confirmed Vonsiatsky's story of this dramatic meeting. Later she was to say that she had first met Vonsiatsky in May 1921, in the house of a Paris friend. Vonsiatsky did have some American friends in Paris, and one of them (according to the American press reports

of the time) was Elliot C. Bacon, of J. P. Morgan and Company. Sometime afterwards Mr. Bacon recalled that it was he indeed who had lent Vonsiatsky his passage money to America.

In Paris, Vonsiatsky was given letters to Samuel Vauclein, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Vonsiatsky came to New York in July 1921, and stayed as a guest at the home of Mrs. Stephens' mother. A few months later he journeyed to Philadelphia where Mr. Vauclein gave him a job in his Eddystone plant. The workers there said that the Russian first came to work "in a big limousine with a classy dame." When it was found that he lacked special training or skill he was given an unskilled worker's job in the chemical laboratory. (Curiously enough, Fritz Kuhn while working for Henry Ford also held a job in a chemical division.) Finding both names, Anastase and Vonsiatsky, too difficult to pronounce, the workers at the Baldwin Works called him Annie.

"Annie" had been on his new job some six weeks when his forthcoming marriage to Mrs. Stephens was announced. Since he was penniless and she one of the seven heirs to a \$40,000,000 fortune, he a Russian and she an old-stock American, he so young and she in her forties, the news was a sensation. Interviewed in Philadelphia, Vonsiatsky said: "I love Mrs. Stephens very much." Interviewed on a train between Chicago and New York, Mrs. Stephens declared: "Happiness is not a matter of money. I expect to be very happy." She added that after a short honeymoon they would come to a modest home in Ridley Park, New Jersey, close to the plant where her new husband would continue to work. "He is going through all the various departments," she said. "His employers want him to do that, I believe, so that if the Tsar's government is restored, which Anastase believes will happen, he will be equipped to become the company's representative."

Vonsiatsky informed American reporters that, in a sense he was as rich as his intended bride, for he had immense estates in South Russia. Though the estates were at the moment confiscated by the Soviets, the bride and her mother were impressed with the rumor of their immensity Mrs. Stephens embraced the Greek Orthodox faith of her fiancé, and on February 3, 1922, they were married in a Russian church in New York. After a brief honeymoon in Canada, they returned to Ridley Park where Vonsiatsky resumed his job and joined a volunteer fire company. He also began to plan his world-wide activities aimed at a "holy crusade" against Soviet Russia. Soon he was to give up his job at the Baldwin Works, move to his wife's estate in Thompson, Connecticut, and make frequent trips to Europe and Asia for conferences with fascists of various lands in order to lay the groundwork for an invasion of Red Russia, and to reclaim his alleged estates. On occasion, before sailing, Vonsiatsky told the reporters that his American wife would take part in the invasion: "If war comes, my wife will conduct a canteen. Oh, she is brave."

(In the next issue of The Hour we will discuss the present whereabouts and activities of Vonsiatsky and two of his Russian aides.)

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Social Justice

Royal Oak, Michigan

July 31, 1937

Subscription: Three Dollars Per Year

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CHRISTIAN FRONT CARRIES FIGHT INTO MORE STATES

Story on Page 3

JY 71 1978



Units of Militant Christian Front Are Being Formed in Midwest

DR. EDWARD LOUGHE
... of the International
Coughlin's radio hour on Sun
attack on the Radio Pastor by
of the United States.

Hosts Battle Communism in New York

National Movement Growing
From Patriotic Action of
36 Christian Men in
Brooklyn

NEW YORK—Out of local news, a New York and among the Eastern seaboard during the last few months there is something so highly dramatic and rapidly growing within the Chinese Empire.

The invasion of Manchuria by Chinese troops is not only a great blow to European countries in having territory torn in the Eastern states and in making them feel that their interests are in danger in 1931.

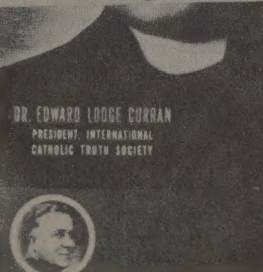
Organized along military lines, a Chinese army has been sent into Korea and Manchuria, and the Chinese are now in a position to take over the entire Korean peninsula.

They are now in a position to take over the entire Korean peninsula.

On the coast and along the entire coast of the Korean peninsula.

That

8,500 in Two Packed Halls Hear Father Coughlin in Philadelphia



Cheer Voice Suppressed by Radio Censor

*Message to Labor Gets
Rousing Reception*

The Metropolitan Opera House meeting was presided over by Mr. Lawrence C. Dawkins, of Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Movement Sprung
From Stalwart 36

[illegible]

Sports and athletic patterns are part of the main objectives of the Christian Front. Each unit embodies a athletic division, headed by a general director whose task it is to bring about the proper ratio of "strengths to stress bodies."

Women in Front Auxiliary Units

Brewers and 201 Ministers to membership in the Christian Front. New York feminist leaders are reported to be launching a "strike" demonstration recruited from the ranks of Christian street, business, professional and business women associations.

The first great public demonstration of the Christian Front it scheduled in an open-air stadium in September, where a huge crowd meeting with

land in New York, North Carolina and now being produced by the Bush-Chase, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago. Following these are several other plants to be produced in the long New England, including all the important in Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and all of Ohio.

Contrary to the statement made by Father Coughlin on January 14 that he had never endorsed either John F. Cassidy, one of the 17 men arrested on January 13 on charges of plotting to overthrow U.S. Government by armed force, or Cassidy's Christian Front, these excerpts from Coughlin's Social Justice for last July show his close tie with Cassidy and the Christian Front.



The Hour

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LAST MINUTE NEWS

January 20, 1940

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CASSIDY TRIED TO DESTROY CHRISTIAN FRONT MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

Apparently Tipped Off, He Misjudged Time

The Hour learns that immediately before the arrests of John F. Cassidy and sixteen other Christian Fronters, a meeting of the Christian Front was called by Cassidy in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apparently tipped off that something was about to happen (although not realizing how soon), he made an important announcement at the meeting: that all membership applications of the Brooklyn Christian Front were to be destroyed. The members at the meeting could, he said, come up and claim their application forms, which were on file. He declared that they were free either to retain or to destroy the applications; that everyone had to decide this question for himself; but that on February 2 all the unclaimed applications would be destroyed by fire. The purpose of returning such applications, and of destroying those remaining in Cassidy's hands, was to avoid the possibility of letting the information as to the exact number and identity of Christian Front members fall into the hands of the Government.

In the course of the meeting a number of members claimed and received the applications bearing their signatures. Two secretaries handled a bundle of such applications, which appeared to total about 5,000. Cassidy announced that all members would be informed by letter to come to the next regular meeting of the Christian Front sometime between that date and February 2 to complete claiming the incriminating papers. Cassidy also explained that in order to hinder any future investigation by the authorities, no signature of a member would from then on be required by the Christian Front, except on the individual's own membership card, which would, of course be his own personal property. The chief of the Christian Front gang was especially anxious to avoid the possibility of divulging the names of those Christian Front members who were employees of the Federal, State and New York City governments.

Now, The Hour learns, the Christian Fronters still at large are in a panic, trying to guess whether or not Cassidy had time before his arrest to destroy or hide their old cards and unclaimed applications.

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